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NUMBER 105

## THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
OF INDIANA.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
LEVI P. MORON,  
OF NEW YORK.

## WORDS WORTH CONSIDERING.

The other day Mr. William H. Grace, of New York, a prominent democratic leader of the first ward, and an active member of the democratic association of that ward, has sent to the president of the association a letter in which he says he not only withdraws from the association, but declares that he cannot longer support the democratic party. Mr. Grace does not consider Mr. Cleveland a dishonest man, but he thinks he is controlled by his party on the tariff question, and therefore he cannot support him. On one point he says:

I am a democrat, pure and simple. I professedly believe in home rule, in each community making its own local laws, and every man in the community having a voice in those laws. So with the state, so with the nation. With ample protection to life and property the less government the better. This is the pure democracy as I understand it, of Thucydides Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. It is the democracy of the Chicago platform on which Abraham Lincoln was first nominated and elected. It is the democracy which proclaimed protection to American labor and industry in 1861. It is the democracy which repudiated the national treasury, prostrated the power of the union, emancipated the slaves and made our glorious country a nation in the true sense of dedicating every inch of its soil to liberty forever.

Mr. Grace goes further in history and contributes the following which is recommended as pretty good reading for the democrats who find so much delight in the record of the tradition of the democratic party:

In opposition to this so-called democracy of Mr. C. G. Casson, who founded the movement of free trade abroad and freedom at home. When the high protective tariff of 1882 was enacted under the first administration of Jackson, Calhoun repudiated the law, called a state convention of his so-called democracy to sustain him, and it passed resolutions doing so. We all know what short work Jackson made of that convention. Jackson was a greater protectionist than Henry Clay, and on it he was elected, and his policy brought the country great prosperity. After Jackson's death the Calhoun school prevailed, and southern leaders prepared the platform up to the rebellion. Southern leaders of the same school and ideas were in control again. It was a southern Calhoun-Caldwell club democratic who wrote the democratic platform in 1870 and 1888. The first and last prevail; either shell the second. They are both un-American, hostile alike to our prosperity and industrial independence. I regard the Chicago platform as the most positive, comprehensive and beneficial declaration of principles ever made by any one party in this republic. It will take rank second only to the Declaration of Independence. The issue makes it a campaign of principles and not of men.

The Gazette has heretofore printed the names of many democrats in all parts of the country who have abandoned the democratic party on account of its free trade and hypocrisy, but among the reasons given why these lifelong democrats have embraced republicanism, none is stronger than that of Mr. Grace. Democratic ideas of free trade are not fit for Americans. They may do for those who care nothing about the property of American workmen, but for the men who believe in the greatest prosperity of American manufacturers and the help they employ, the republican doctrine of protection is the sentiment that should control this country. Wise democrats are beginning to understand it.

The Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times, for eighteen years a leading democratic organ of its county and state, has renounced allegiance to Cleveland and free trade, and declares for Harrison and protection. In its last issue, the editor, Mr. L. R. Train, who has stood at the helm since 1870, gives some cogent reasons for the change of direction of the newspaper which he has so ably commanded. There are a good many democrats being driven out of the democratic party by the free trade doctrine of its leaders. Mr. Train has lost company in his department:

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The Kansas City Times thinks "it is probable that the republicans will gain somewhat on the tariff question in Connecticut." The Times is right. But isn't it strange that so strong a democratic paper as the Kansas City Times should begin to weaken so early in the campaign when only a few weeks ago it bailed the issue of tariff reduction with expressions of ardor and delight unsurpassed by those of any other tariff reformer in the land?

Mr. Barbour, the chairman of the national democratic committee, has established his headquarters in Indiana. This is a fitting place. Eight years ago he wanted "several more miles" for Indiana, but lost the state. The "mule" is a great factor in democratic politics, and they can be bought cheap in Indiana.

Referring to the shunts of the St. Louis convention and its waving of red handkerchiefs woven on British looms, the London Star said, "We may very well re-echo that enthusiasm on this side of the water, for there election of President Cleveland means the adoption of his programme of tariff revision, and his ideas on that subject go a long way toward free trade."

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## A TALK ON FISH.

Senator Hoar Attacks the Fisheries Treaty.

## HE SPEAKS FOUR HOURS ON THE SUBJECT.

The Administration's Failure to Enforce the Rehabilitation Act Denounced—Another Day Devoted to the Tariff in the House.

## Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Senator Hoar (Mass.) has introduced a bill in opposition to the fisheries treaty. He said that England had already taken possession of all the great routes of commerce and was now leading the hand route across Canada. To keep open this imperial highway at both extremities the 40,000 fishermen of the Dominion must form an almost indispensable element of the greatest strength, forming in time of war a perpetual menace to the commerce and coast of the United States.

Turning his attention to the revenue factor alone, Senator Hoar maintained that the avowed object of the negotiations was to secure to the treaty the convenience and welfare of American fishermen and protect them against unfriendly interference, yet there is not a single fisherman who does not resent its provisions as an outrage. There never had been a more unfeeling calamity than to charge that the opposition to the treaty had its origin in party prejudice. The earliest and most courageous remonstrance came from one who was to study the question in times past (namely in that connection Mr. Charles Lovett Woodbury). Mr. Richard S. Howell, the last Democratic candidate for Congress in the Gloucester district, and Mr. Tresscott, counsel for the United States at Halifax in 1873. The resolution passed by the Senate on April 18, 1888, declaring that the appointment of a Commissioner for the consideration and adjustment of fisheries rights should be provided by Congress, had received the vote of every Republican Senator and of nine Democratic Senators, and the act of March 3, 1887, authorizing the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels had passed without one vote in the negative, and the Democratic House had proposed a still more stringent measure of redress, desiring to cut off intercourse with Canada by law as far as by sea. These actions were a censure in advance of the proposed treaty.

It is the democracy which proclaimed protection to American labor and industry in 1861. It is the democracy which repudiated the national treasury, prostrated the power of the union, emancipated the slaves and made our glorious country a nation in the true sense of dedicating every inch of its soil to liberty forever.

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## SHE WILL NOT RETURN.

A Talk with One of the Principals in the St. Louis Sensation.

## THE ERRING WOMAN'S STRANGE STORY.

She Left Her Husband, She Says, Because of His Cruelty, and for the Same Reason Will Not Return to Him—Norton's Denial.

## THE ST. LOUIS SCANDAL.

TOMPKINS, N.Y., July 11.—Judge Keller presented to Judge Guthrie of the Shawnee County district court, a petition for writ of habeas corpus in behalf of his clients Moore and Mrs. Norton. The Shawnee officers who went to Jefferson City or in requisition for Moore arrived yesterday evening. Norton, a citizen of Tompkins, said nothing can be done in this direction until his return. Norton refuses to prosecute his wife, who will probably be released from custody. Moore and Mrs. Norton were taken before Judge Guthrie. At the request of Colonel Laughlin officials were left in statu quo until 10 o'clock a.m. to-day, when a hearing on the preliminary writ will be had. Meanwhile they are remanded to the custody of City Marshal Carter and are confined in their room at the courthouse.

John Caswell, attorney for Mr. Norton and Mrs. Norton, an intimate friend of Mrs. Norton, arrived from St. Louis and went directly to the Capital Hotel where Mrs. Caswell, after some strong and bitter words to Mr. Moore, made an earnest appeal to Mrs. Norton to return to St. Louis. She said: "If you will go back to St. Louis with me you can go to your home and Mr. Norton will receive you with open arms. If you don't want to live with him you can have old home and Mr. Norton will stay at the hotel."

At this Mrs. Norton broke into tears, and between her sobs declared that she would not return. "He will kill me if I go back," she said. "He threatened to take my life and I dare not go back. No, I will not go back. I will stay with him while I love him." Mrs. Caswell then threw her arms around Mrs. Norton and again pleaded with her to return to St. Louis. Norton positively said that she would not return. Mrs. Caswell then left her. Mrs. Norton received three telegrams from friends in Baltimore offering her any assistance in their power to give.

While Moore was out of the hotel in charge of an officer Mrs. Norton talked freely to a reporter and said some things which have caused much surprise and gave rise to much doubt among many of Mr. Norton's friends. She is reported to have said: "I would never have left St. Louis with Mr. Moore if my husband had not forced me to do so. I would have stayed at home if I could have found another man to take care of me." Finally they told me that Norton would kill me, and it was in fact of my life that I left. No other woman, but myself could have lived with him ten years, and I fairly worshipped him. But his treatment of me was that of a brute. He cursed me, he beat me, and dragged me about like a dog, and yet I lived with him because I loved him—because I thought his heart would change. I do not believe there is a man in St. Louis who has had an unbearable and uncontrollable temper as Norton has. At least he is like a mad man. He never had cause to think of me as other than a loving and dutiful wife. When he was sick I never left his bedside, but watched him day after day and night after night until I was almost wasted away. Then those statements that Norton had broken into tears, and that Norton's money was just simply awful. I have not one cent of Norton's money, and he knows it. He knows I have never had his money. I have about \$800 of my own money, which is all I have got, and our arrest on the charge of grand larceny in stealing \$10,000 of property."

When asked if she objects to return to St. Louis, she was asked if Mrs. Norton.

"I don't want to go back if I can help it, for I am afraid of Norton, but the officers say no, we will, of course, go."

"What will your friends there think of this escape?"

"I don't care much what they think of me. A great many of them turned against me in my way. I am not living for the world so much as for my own happiness. We are in this trouble, but it will come out all right."

A dispatch from St. Louis says that Norton declares emphatically that his wife's statements regarding his cruelty are without foundation. His only wrong to her, he says, was that he had raised her with kindness. He has authorized no one to ask her to return to him.

It Was a Woman.

FORT MEADE, N.Y., July 11.—When "Charles Mitchell" was delivered last week to the warden of the penitentiary, it was discovered that she was a woman. She had been convicted of horse-stealing at Sioux City, and had worked as laborer, farmhand and harlot, having masqueraded for years in male attire. She also married a woman with whom she lived as her husband, and only a short time before her arrest the couple had adopted a girl baby. The "wife" of the convict has disappeared, and no trace of her can be found.

It Was Fasted Nearly Two Months.

RACINE, Wis., July 11.—The National Prohibition camp-meeting will begin at Racine on Friday, July 12. Ex-Governor St. John, George W. Bain, Helen Gougar, Mrs. Zerella Wallace, Prof. Samuel Dickie, C. L. Pitman and James Doherty will be among the speakers.

Many Narrow Escapes.

PATRICK, N.Y., July 11.—A large fire broke out in the business blocks opposite the Erie railway depot. Escape by ordinary ways for the inmates were cut off in a few minutes. A number jumped from the windows, and escaped with slight bruises. The others turned and, lighting on his face and shoulders, stung him so that he died from the effects of the smoke.

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PROFESSIONAL COUNSES.  
NOLAN & CUNNINGHAM,  
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Room 2, Carpenter Block  
JANESVILLE, WIS.  
July 11, 1881.

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NICHOLAS SMITH,  
H. F. BLUSE, PRESIDENT,  
MANAGER AND MANAGER,  
WM. BEADON,  
JOHN C. SPENCER, SECRETARY,  
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DENTIST.

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N. DEARBOURN AGENT,

For Southern Wisconsin. No. 8 Janesville's block.

Janesville, Wis.

and Broderick, three of the men arrested last week; also having at their request, taken packages to his home for safe-keeping. The contents of these packages he professed entire innocence, and they may be supposed to have been belonging to the Brotherhood. He admitted having had interest in the success of the strike. This story is said to be substantially the same as told by Alexander Smith, who, for some potent reason, is still kept in some secret place by the officers of the law. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that Manager Stone has placed dynamite caps on the Q. & Q. tracks. When confronted with this evidence, Smith is said to have thrown up his hands and consented to tell all he knew.

Chairman Hoge, when arrested, had some \$800 in his possession. Ed Hurley, a prominent striker, in speaking of reports said to have been circulated by railroads officials that the strikers were running short of funds, said:

"If they think we can't let them set the record straight, I'll let them do it. They are the First National Bank or look at the bundle Hoge had in his possession when arrested. The rumor that the pay of the men on strike has been decreased, the Engineers are said receiving \$25 and firemen \$1 per hour, is entirely false. The engineers and firemen pay themselves \$100 weekly, and the firemen before a strike averaged \$125 weekly."

Chairman Hoge and Murphy of the "Q." and the Brotherhood engineers pay their \$5 monthly without a kick, and the \$200 firemen come up just as usually. Out of those assessments, the firemen have a surplus each month of \$2000, and the firemen before a strike averaged \$125 weekly."

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# THE GAZETTE

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF DAILY AND WEEKLY 8,500.

## Subscription and Advertising Rates.

DAILY—Per year payable in monthly installments.....\$10.00  
WEEKLY—Per year, in advance.....\$1.00  
WE PUBLISH—  
MARRIAGE, death and military notices, without fee; also notices of church and society meetings; news of charitable organizations; notices of entertainments given at the hotel.

WE PRINT AT HALF RATES:  
Church and society notices of entertainment given at the hotel.

WE CHANGE FIELD DATES.

The word of thanks, obituary poems, financial statements of insurance companies and all other classes of items not covered by news.

WE GAZETTE

is the best advertising medium in Southern Wisconsin and our rates are based on our circulation, and are cheap when so considered.

Prices for local advertising check fully illustrated application.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

April 15, 1888.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

LOCAL MATTRESS.

Miss Anna Wallace is doing a big business in dressmaking, rooms next door to Vankirk Bros., West Milwaukee street.

The people are beginning to realize that they can find what they want at the Magnet, 21 E. Milwaukee street, and what pleases them more is that they can save money by going there to trade.

Sage cheese at Denius'.

Campaign handkerchiefs at the Magnet.

Ladies, two old hats will make one large picnic or camping hat. If you want any hats reshaped this season, bring them in this week as my store will be closed for repairs after July 10 until further notice.

Mrs. E. A. Denius,  
54 North Franklin St.

Boys' waist for 25 cents at the Magnet.

Cook, Cook.

Anyone wishing coal at school board prices for immediate delivery, call and see me.

J. H. GARTLEY.

Century 20 cents, cloth bound popula books 25 cents at the Magnet, 21 Eas Milwaukee St.

Our laws and batiste that we have been selling at 12½ and 15 cents all reduced to 10 cents a yard.

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Men's batirigan shirts and drawers. Some special prices this week.

ARCHIE KEND.

Now brick cheese; also Edam, full cream and sapago cheese at Dennis-ton's.

\$50 for a house, barn and two lots—\$350 down, balance on easy terms.

D. CONGER.

Tin and jobbing shop connected with Lowell's can hardware store next to F. W. Christy's on River street.

Chembury robes—a second large invoice just opened—11 yards of goods, 9 yards of embroidery—all for \$1.50.

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Bargains in cook stoves both old and new, at Bostwick's, North Main St.

We have just placed on sale an entire line of mink-coat and swiss embroidery. Ladies looking for extra fine goods will be well pleased with this line.

Bont, Baily & Co.

A large lot of bedsteads and springs which will be sold at a bargain at Bostwick's, North Main street.

We have just received another shipment of those beautiful satins at 12½ cents, pattern entirely different from anything we have shown.

BONT, BAILEY & CO.

We are making low prices on parasols and sun shades.

BONT, BAILEY & CO.

We show the largest line of wash goods in the city, at prices that are right.

BONT, BAILEY & CO.

Lots in the third ward, four blocks from business part of city, for sale cheap.

C. E. BOWLES.

Dry kindling for sale; cut in stove lengths.

H. A. Derry Box Co.,  
117 North Main street.

Artesian water baths at Wiss Bros. Hot and cold.

Money to loan on good mortgage so secure.

C. E. BOWLES.

A BARGAIN—\$600 will buy five fine 4x8 lots of D. Conger.

Something very tempting—Shurtliff's ice cream as served at Golling's.

Fine bargains in city property—farm and western land—for sale and exchange, see D. CONGER.

I have Peckham's Genuine Jack-Knife shears; and will sell them at cost, and give a jack-knife, too.

J. B. SIMON.

Genuine School House shoes \$0 and 90 cents, at Minor's.

Close out prices on Jewett's refrigerators at Wheeler's. Two good sized ones at \$10.00 each. Others in proper condition. Jewett's refrigerators are excellent ones, always cold, dry and sweet.

Typewriter paper. A good article cheap at Sutherland's Bookstore.

Ladies' Glazed Dongles Button Shoes for \$1.00 a pair. Cash does it at Rich-

## BRIEFLETS.

Good picnic weather.  
—Miss Alice Jones, of Fond du Lac, is visiting friends in this city.

—Miss Maud Carpenter, of the first ward, is visiting friends in Lodi.

The band concert has been postponed once more—this time until Saturday.

The building mountain rose will open at the opera house July 23d.

The Modern Woodmen of America will hold a special meeting this evening.

—Badger Council, Royal Arcanum, held their regular semi-monthly meeting this evening.

—Do not forget July 23; buy a ticket and go and see the Good Templars' entertainment at the opera house.

—Remember the Trinity church social this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Davies, first ward.

—W. J. Speier, formerly head clerk at the Grand was in the city to-day. He is now clerk in T. J. Helling's hotel in Chicago.

—Denniston is up with the times as usual. His display of California fruits is the finest that has yet appeared in the market.

—Wisconsin Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., occupy Odd Fellows hall this evening—regular weekly meeting and installation of officers.

—A social party will be given at La Prairie Grange hall Friday evening, July 13th. Tickets 75 cents, including ice cream and cake.

—Frank Bink formerly connected with the American Express Co. in this city, but now located in Milwaukee visited Janesville friends to-day.

—The Ladies Ideal Band programme for July 23 at the opera house will consist of solo with full band accompaniment and other selections.

—The executive committee of the Republican Club are requested to meet at the club rooms on Wednesday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock. Let every member be present.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Wright will hereafter be found at home on Jackson street in the first ward. Mr. Wright has bought the residence of Capt. Elmer Norcross, Capt. Norcross expecting to build in Forest Park.

—County Clerk Williams, William Zull, S. T. Merrill, and P. M. Green spent to-day looking at property offered for the use of the county poor-farm near Evansville. The committee will make no report in the matter until the fall meeting of the board of supervisors.

—Regarding the alleged sale of the Wisconsin Shoe Company's building as discussed with so much vigor by our esteemed contemporary, the Gazette would simply say that the paper has no desire to enter into the merits of the title. The president of the company should be considered good authority on this point as well as on others connected with two business.

—Four dignified business men trying to break the record by eating eight oyster crackers in one minute were among the attractions on Milwaukee street this morning. The crackers had to be eaten with nothing to wash them down, and the task was not as easy as it looked. It was finally accomplished by a little fellow who said that he "could swallow most anything," big or small, with the exception of the yams that Dave Davies told about democratic victory next fall."

—John D. Curran, of Stevens Point, who is charged with the murder of W. W. Haseltine, arrived at the Myers house last night, and soon after was closeted with Ogden H. Fethers, Esq. The consultation was resumed this morning and lasted until it was time for Mr. Curran to leave on the 1:20 train north. An attempt to interview him was unsuccessful. Mr. Fethers declines to say anything concerning the case, except that he was retained by Curran. The trial will take place in Stevens Point in October, just two years after the trial of Haseltine for the murder of A. E. Morse.

—A Fall Meeting of the Driving Park Association.

—It is the opinion of the author of "Ben Hur" that the Myres estate which has an assessed valuation of nearly \$160,000, and last year paid \$1,165 as tax on the property last year was \$1,132,000 an increase of only \$307.

—It will be seen that under the present council (which by the way, is republican) and the Gazette does not wish to hurt the feelings of any democrat by such an allusion) taxes have been materially lowered and the city authorities have been moving right along with improvements.

—Had Mayor Winsac held the board of aldermen to the principle of municipal expenditures as announced in his message, the ward funds this year would not have been half as large in amount, thereby still further reducing the tax. It remains, perhaps, for the West Milwaukee street tax-payers to step into the council at some time in the near future and inquire of the Honor why their property interests being taxed for the improvement of streets which have no value established, and which have not been accepted as streets? There is a chance for some political economy to make his mark.

—The ravages of cut worms begin to grow less serious. Tobacco plants are hard at work, and are getting out the new crop in excellent shape.

—In New York prospects for seed leaf are still hattering. The Tobacco Journal says: "The movements new leaf

is becoming quite prominent. Almost the entire crop of Zimmer Spanish, consisting of 2,200 cases, has passed out of first hands. A break has also been made in the new Pennsylvania brand leaf of which 700 cases have been sold at about 14c. All this augur well for a brisk and buoyant fall trade. The news from Amsterdam has certainly a tendency to stiffen the price for the new fine leaf, as well as for the old stock of Sumatra. Whatever the character of the new Sumatra may be, so much is now certain beyond the possibility of a change, that the quantity suitable for this market is both limited and of that class which will have to pay a duty of 75 cents. The custom house authorities at this port seem to have already taken the hint of the lighter weight of the new Sumatra, as they are ordering every fifth instead of every tenth bushel for examination and appraisal."

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